

APPEALS TO REPUBLICANS.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION.  
IMPORTANCE OF NEW-YORK THIS YEAR AND IN THE  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—A SOLID NORTH  
TO OPPOSE A SOLID SOUTH—ADDRESSES BY

A large and intelligent audience was addressed last evening in the great hall of Cooper Union by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and General N. P. Banks. Luther R. Marsh presided and read a letter from ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, who was prevented from

being pressed by a sore throat. Mr. Marsh, in his opening address, argued that every Republican who declines to vote the Republican ticket aids the enemy. Mr. Pierpont declared that the Presidential contest opens with this year, and that in New-York the last great battle for human rights will be fought. General Banks urged upon the audience that the one unsettled question is, whether the country is to be given up to the men who failed to destroy it. The allusions to Lincoln, Hayes and Grant were greeted with loud applause.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.  
RESPONSES OF THE AUDIENCE TO THE BEST POINTS  
OF THE SPEAKERS—MR. FIRST HALL'S KARNET AP-  
PEAL.

There were no fireworks and there was no music of a band last evening to attract a crowd to the Cooper Institute, as in previous campaigns; but the simple announcement that addresses would be delivered by prominent Republican orators drew as large an audience as the first hall of the Institute could admit. Thoughtful men and earnest women were present, and for two hours and a half gave close attention to the speakers, as was

well-made point in the arguments. Among those on the platform were ex-Secretary Boutwell and Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, Thurlow Weed and daughter, Chester A. Arthur, John F. Smyth, Samuel B. Huggles, Salem H. Wales, James Buel, Senator Morris Winslow, Elliott C. Cowdin and General Horace Porter. When Mr. Weed appeared upon the platform leaning on the arm of General Arthur he was greeted with loud applause.

United Luther R. Marsh to preside in place of ex-Secretary Fish, who was detained at his country home by a sore throat. Mr. Marsh expressed his regret at the absence of Secretary Fish, and said that he was sure that gentlemen being only temporary, he would doubtless participate in some one of the meetings of the series. He then read a letter from the ex-Secretary, characterizing it as a grand indictment of the Democratic party and a grand vindication of Republican doctrine.

GARRISON'S, PUTNAM COUNTY,  
GLENCLIFF, Oct. 14, 1878.

General CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *Chairman*.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret my inability to meet the engagement I had made to attend the meeting at the

Hope that the meeting will tend to arouse Republicans and other thoughtful and country-loving citizens to the importance of the pending contest, and the dangers attending the success of the Democratic party. That party at the North is no longer a free agent, but is ruled by the majority in Congress elected from the States lately in rebellion. [Applause.] Except the circumstance of slavery, that majority is forcing upon us all the issues of the war. State sovereignty, that heresy which tenanted hundreds of thousands of graves, and thousands of thousands of thousands of graves, and has

filled the loyal parts of the land with widows and orphans, is again proclaimed from the South. Financial calamities are announced ruinous to the industries of the country. Conciliation and concession to the very verge of generosity, political compromise to the limit, meet with no friendly fraternal response. The laws enacted in face of the necessities of the war and for the maintenance of the Union are threatened—not a vestige to be left on the statute-book. The amendments of the Constitution which gave increased representation to the Southern States are accepted with a hearty assent. The Government will give the suffrage to the citizens whose character entitles them to such increased representation and strength. In many of the

States whose representatives now dominate the Democratic party, the right is now practically denied to a large class entitled under the Constitution to vote. In others elections are a farce and a sham. In both cases New-York and other parts of the country are wronged and deprived of their proper weight and influence in the Federal Council. The result is a gross and systematic wronging of the masses of voters, and by the fraudulent stuffing of the ballot-box.

Remediation of State defects has been and is nearly all of the States lately admitted, where Representatives held in their hand the submissive Democracy of the North. The powers of a co-ordinate branch of the Government have been used to make the Legislature spend, and

been trampled under foot. [Applause.] The section which elects the Democratic party, and through it controls the Government, has been the cause of all the wrongs and wrongs which are now being perpetrated. It claims in Congress equal to the present financial state of the country; and waits thus for the Nation to be bankrupted and reeling, the consequence of the revenue law which it has just passed from taxation the products of its own section to the amount of several millions for the expense of the rest of the country. The redemption of specie payments is demanded and threatened without any probability, while the Confederates were in the field fighting the Government, instead of being, as now, in Congress dictating its laws, was the cause of the present financial state of the Nation. From the Republican legislation, become worse in its place in gold. Freedom of thought and speech is de-

It behooves every Republican, every patriotic citizen, to support these leaders. They may be assailed by the emphatic expression of New-York, which ought to take its place in the front rank of Republican States and to be the first to show that such things shall not be. [Applause.] To this end let every difference of opinion with regard to persons or candidates be subordinated to the paramount necessities of our country, to the preservation of our Union and State Sovereignty can no longer be tolerated. [Great applause.] Very respectfully yours,  
WILLIAM FISKE.

Mr. Marsh introduced Edwards Pierrepont, late Minister to England, who was greeted with applause. His address was enthusiastically received. When he spoke of the "son of a tanner," who had recently landed on our shores, the hall resounded with cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. Pierrepont said:

brief survey of the situation—to see what are the perils of the hour—by what stealthy steps they have approached, and how they may be averted. The causes which lead to convulsions in nations, however slow in development, are more uniform than is generally supposed. The Presidential contest opens with this canvass; and when the vote of New-York is counted on the 4th of November, we can pretty surely know whether a Republican or a Confederate will be the next President of the United States. Momentous issues hang on this result—perhaps the issues of peace or war!

To judge wisely of the future we must know the past;

forgotten. Read the future in the record of the past. Remember that the love of power, of riches, of domination—human passions and human nature, are dominating forces, upon which we must depend. What has been may be again. \* \* \* On the 18th of May, 1860, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President by the Republican party. The South saw their opportunity. They broke up their Democratic Convention at Charleston, divided the party into factions, had two candidates in the field, and thus purposely aided in the election of Lincoln, whose success, as an orator and leader, was a foregone conclusion.

the South solid for secession. They thought that Lincoln was ignorant and vulgar, without prestige or power; and that his election by the North would unite the South in the formation of a new government, "whose corner stone," as their Vice-President said in a public speech, was "the stone of slavery!"

For fifty years before the war the slaveholders had ruled the Union. Neither their wealth nor their intelligence, nor their numbers, entitled them to this rule. In Congress their strongest arguments were the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon, aided by frequent threats that they would dissolve the Union. They knew that the

North hated drilling, violence and blood—they thought that no outrage would provoke the North to fight. But their wiser men saw that there was a deep religious sentiment at the North hostile to slavery—they called this “Fanaticism.” They saw that it was increasing, that it was earnest, and that scoffs and persecutions only multiplied its votaries. They saw also, that Northern thrift, intelligence and skill were increasing the riches and the population of the Free States, and that the day was near when the ideas engendered by freedom and education would uproot their accursed